

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR SUPPORTING A RAISED FLOOR AND A

TOOL

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Field of the Invention

10 The present invention is related to industrial architecture and more specifically to support systems for tools and flooring in industrial cleanrooms.

Background of the Invention

15 Conventional industrial cleanrooms are used to house tools for semiconductor processing, pharmaceutical manufacturing, biotechnology product manufacturing, food processing and for other industrial uses. Within the cleanroom, a modular floor raised above a subfloor is used to easily allow services including electrical service and
20 gases or liquids to be brought to tools used for the processing operation of the cleanroom or a related operation such as cleaning portions of other tools. Raised

modular floors also provide ease of reconfiguration of the cleanroom.

Conventional raised modular floors have a limit on the weight they can support. The limit is the lesser of the 5 limit of the material used for the flooring itself and the support members used to raise the modular floor, although both limits may be nearly the same or identical. If a tool to be placed on the raised floor exceeds the lower of these weight limits, the tool can break through the floor, or may 10 simply bend the supports or flooring tiles, or may compress the flooring tiles, which are corrugated like cardboard and therefore subject to compression.

To avoid this problem, such a tool is not placed on the floor. Although the tool could be placed on the floor 15 and the supports for that section of the floor could be increased, the fact that the tool could compress the corrugated floor would make it difficult to level the tool to the tolerances some tools require. Instead, the floor tiles are removed and some are possibly cut to leave a hole 20 in the floor slightly smaller than the footprint of the tool. The tool is then supported by means of tripods or other supports that come into direct contact with the subfloor of the cleanroom. Because the raised floor around

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the cutout must be supported, a frame is built between the raised floor and the subfloor, just outside the perimeter of the hole in the raised floor. Additional floor supports may be used to provide additional support for the raised 5 subfloor near the hole.

However, there are several problems with this approach. The frame and additional supports are costly to install. Furthermore, they impede access to the area under the tool, impeding the running of services to the tool or 10 making them more difficult to install. The frame could be replaced by a separate set of supports for the raised floor, but these new supports combined with the supports required for the tool could together impede running of services to the tool.

15 Some tools are supplied with a ledger plate that can be bolted to the supports for these heavy tools and support the floor around the hole, eliminating the need for flooring or other supports. The ledger plate is a piece of angle iron which is a flat piece of metal (it need not be 20 iron) bent in the shape of an 'L'. To ensure that the floor supported in this fashion is highly level, and thereby avoid hazards to operators walking nearby the tool, these ledger plates are custom attached on site, either by

drilling the ledger plate and support to allow precise bolting or by welding the ledger plate onto the support.

Although this arrangement solves the access problem of the frame, there are problems with this approach as well.

5 The processes performed in cleanrooms are extremely sensitive to even the smallest amount of contamination. Thus, expensive containment procedures must be followed to install the ledger plates to the supports using the above procedures. In the event of an error, significant

10 contamination from the drilling or welding processes may be introduced into the cleanroom, potentially contaminating several batches of materials in process and requiring an expensive and time consuming cleanup, during which time a portion of the cleanroom must be removed from service,

15 adding additional expense to the process.

What is needed is a method and system for supporting a raised floor near a tool without requiring a frame and without drilling or welding the tool support.

Summary of Invention

20 A system and method supports at least a portion of a raised floor and at least a portion of a tool by adjusting a portion supporting the floor, and this portion may then

be locked into place. A product may be produced using the tool.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1A is a block diagram of a support according to
5 one embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 1B is a block diagram of a base of the support
of Figure 1A according to one embodiment of the present
invention.

Figure 1C is a block diagram of a base of the support
10 of Figure 1A according to another embodiment of the present
invention.

Figure 2A is a block diagram of a tool about to be
lowered onto a group of supports that will support the tool
and the edge of a raised floor around a hole approximately
15 the size and shape of the tool according to one embodiment
of the present invention.

Figure 2B is a flowchart illustrating a support
supporting a raised floor having a hole closer to the same
size as the cross section of the support at the level of
20 the raised floor than the size of the footprint of the
tool, and capable of supporting the tool according to one
embodiment of the present invention.

Figure 3 is a flowchart illustrating a method of supporting a raised floor and a tool according to one embodiment of the present invention.

Detailed Description of a Preferred Embodiment

5 Referring now to Figure 1A, a support 100 for supporting a tool and a raised floor is shown according to one embodiment of the present invention. Support 100 includes three components: a first component 114 for supporting the tool, a second component 120 for supporting a raised floor and a third component 110 that is coupled to the first component 114 and second component 120 and whereby at least one of the second component 120 and third component 110 include an adjustable attachment structure allowing at least an initial position adjustment of the second component relative to the first component. These components will now be described with reference to representative embodiments.

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The third component, support member 110 is a conventional support member such as a channel made from 20 steel, iron, plastic or any other material capable of supporting the expected load provided to support member 110 from the portion of the tool and the floor support member 110 will be supporting. Support member 110 may have a

square cross section in one embodiment such as is shown in the Figure, although any other cross section such as an "I", "T", "O", triangle or flat cross section may be used.

In one embodiment, support member 110 is supported by 5 a base 116. Support member 110 may be attached to base using any means such as molding it to the base 116, welding it to the base 116, bolting it to the base 116 or any other means. In another embodiment, base 116 is not used and support member 110 is placed directly on the subfloor and 10 bolted or otherwise attached to the subfloor. If the base is used, the cannel 110 and the base 116 need not be attached to one another, as base 116 may have a slot for insertion of support member 110. Base 116 may be of any shape, such as the tripod shown in Figure 1B or a flat or 15 box shaped base such as the box shaped base shown in Figure 1C.

In one embodiment, the height of base 116 is adjustable in one or more location at the bottom or other location of base 116, such as four height adjusters 118 of 20 Figure 1C (only two of which are visible in the Figure). If the height is adjustable in more than one location, the height adjusters 118 may be used to level the support member in the vertical position to accommodate a non level

subfloor. One or more height adjusters 118 may also be used to adjust the overall height of the top 114 of support member 110 to allow a plurality of supports 100 to accommodate variances in shape of both the floor and the 5 tool the support 100 will be used to support. Base 116 may be adjustable at other locations other than the bottom. For example, if base 116 is a tripod, the angle and length of each leg may be independently adjustable, for example, using hinges or lockable telescoping legs or both.

10 The first component described above, the top 114 of support member 110, may support the tool by resting the tool on it in one embodiment, or in another embodiment, the tool may be bolted or otherwise attached to an area of support member 110 at or near the top 114 using any 15 attachment structure such as those described herein. Holes may be drilled into support member 110 at or near the top 114 to accommodate such an attachment means.

Support member 110 contains one or more holes 112 (which may be threaded to allow attachment via a bolt or 20 screw or the bolt or screw may be inserted entirely through support member and a nut used on the other side of support member to tighten the bolt) or other attachment structure that may be used in attachment such as notches or the like

to allow the attachment of a ledger plate 120, the second component described above. Ledger plate 120 includes hole 126 or other structure that may be used in attachment with the structure 112. The structures 112 and 126 may allow 5 not only attachment, but can provide adjustability in one embodiment such as by the use of a hole larger than a bolt or screw used for attachment, so that horizontal portion 124 of the ledger plate 120 may be used to support at least an edge of a raised floor at whatever height the raised 10 floor may be.

The two attachment structures 112 and 126 may be used together with a bolt, screw or other structure to complete the attachment capability as described above. This allows adjustment on site without drilling or welding, but then 15 allows the position of ledger plate relative to top 114 to be locked in place. In one embodiment, more than one hole 112 on at least one side of support member 110 are located at heights approximately corresponding to standard heights of a raised floor in a cleanroom, and the heights may take 20 into account the expected height of the base 116, if any.

The structures 112, 126 and any other structure used in the attachment may be made to allow adjustment of not only the height but also, optionally, the angle, of the horizontal portion 124. Two holes side by side may replace each of

holes 112 and 126 to allow adjustment in multiple dimensions with additional set strength, although a single hole also provides such adjustment.

In one embodiment, the width of horizontal portion 124 of ledger plate 120 may be significantly wider than support member 110 to allow horizontal portion to support more than one section of a raised floor. Ledger plate 120 is shown in the Figure as having the horizontal portion 124 at the bottom, however, the ledger plate 120 may be inverted to 10 allow horizontal portion 124 to be at the top of the ledger plate.

It isn't necessary that the ledger plate 120 have an "L" shape, as any shape of ledger plate may be used as long as it can attach to support member 110 and support a part 15 of a raised floor. It isn't even necessary that horizontal portion 124 extend past the edge of the remainder 112 of the ledger plate 120 as the ledger plate may be made out of a block, with the top of the block being the horizontal portion 124 used to support the at least the edge of the 20 raised floor and the side of the block attached to support member 110.

Referring now to Figures 1A and 2A, a plurality of the supports 100 of the present invention are shown placed on a

subfloor 142 for supporting a tool 130 above or in a hole 140 in a raised floor. In one embodiment, the hole 140 is approximately the size and shape of the footprint of the tool. Each support 100 may have one or more ledger plates 120 attached to the support member 110. For example, the supports 100 in each corner of the hole may have two ledger plates 120 attached to the support member with the other supports 100 having one ledger plate 120 attached to the support member.

10 In another embodiment illustrated in Figure 2B, a small hole 150, closer to the size of the cross section of support member 110 is cut in a section of the raised floor at the location of each support member 110 of the supports 100 placed on a subfloor 154. In such embodiment multiple 15 ledger plates 120 may be attached to a single support member 110 to support the raised floor 152 around the ledger plate. Multiple of the supports 100 may be used to support a single tool as described above with reference to Figure 2A, however, an individual hole 150 may be precut in 20 the section 152 of the floor surrounding support member 110 of each support 100. The tool would be supported at or near the top 114 of the support 100 as described above, above the subfloor. Some of the other floor tiles under

the tool may still be removed to create a hole to provide services to the tool.

According to the present invention, most or all of the weight of the tool 130 is supported by any number of supports 100 and substantially more of the portion of the tool each support 100 is supporting is supported by the support 100 than the area of the raised floor near the support 100. In other words, the tool may be supported by support above the raised floor, or may be touching the raised floor with much less of the weight of the tool 130 being supported by the raised floor than the number of supports 100 supporting the tool 130. This prevents the raised floor from compressing or otherwise being damaged by the weight of the tool. If the tool is above the raised floor, a skirt may be placed under the tool.

In other embodiments, the base of the tool may also sit lower than the raised floor. In such embodiment, the tool may be supported by a portion of the support member 110 that is below the top 114 of the support member, such as via another ledger plate. In one embodiment, the tool is a conventional tool for producing semiconductor, pharmaceutical, biotechnology or food products.

Referring now to Figure 3, a method of supporting a tool and a portion of a raised floor is shown according to one embodiment of the present invention. A support is supported 310 by a subfloor, for example on a base 5 supported by the subfloor as described above. A position of a horizontal portion attached to the support is adjusted 312 corresponding to the height of the raised floor as described above using a structure attached to the support that allows adjustment as described above. Step 312 may 10 include locking the horizontal portion, such as by tightening a screw or bolt in place as described above. In one embodiment, step 312 is performed in a clean room without drilling or welding as described above. At least a portion of the raised floor is supported 314 with the 15 horizontal portion adjusted in step 312 as described above. A processing tool is also supported by the support 316, and may sit on or be supported somewhat by the raised floor. Most or all of the weight of the tool is supported by the support and not the raised floor as described above. A 20 product is manufactured 318 using the tool supported in step 316. The product may be a semiconductor, pharmaceutical, biotechnology product or food product. The raised floor may operate as a floor of a cleanroom in one embodiment of the present invention.